

An Essay  
on  
The Type of the Human Race  
Respectfully submitted to the  
Faculty  
of the  
Homoeopathic Medical College  
of  
Pennsylvania

On the first day of February  
One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven

By  
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of  
Ohio

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Creation

The origin of Man or mankind is a subject that has engaged the thoughts and employed the pens of some of the most profound men of past and present time.

Many of these investigations have been entered into and carried on, in a spirit of religious arguing - either for the purpose of confirming or invalidating the Scriptural account of the Creation - Hence much that has been written, is of little value in a scientific point of view; on account of the influence of a biased religious bias, on the one hand, and on the other, a purposeful skeptical animosity - which alike confine the

Mind for impartial inquiry and correct infer-  
-ential conclusion.

There is a subject belonging to, and  
inseparably connected with Theology - it is  
one of legitimate inquiry - It is one that  
physiological researches are well calculated  
to determine; and if in the natural deductions  
which follow, form a thorough acquaintance  
with the laws of reproduction, which uni-  
-versally obtain throughout the animal kingdom -  
- We are led to conclusions differing from what  
is termed orthodoxy in religion; the fault is  
doubleless in orthodoxy and not in science.

Antiquity is not the touchstone of  
truth: and fortunately the moral of Code of  
the Bible - or in other words the scriptural  
spiritual portraiture of Man's duty to God,  
his neighbor and himself, is quite indepen-  
- dent of any different from, the Bible account.



of his creation.  
The former being explicit, and  
to prove that the "way" is not a god  
need not be; while the latter is very obscure  
unsatisfactory in its obscurity.

Hence I think we may safely infer,  
that the Bible was intended as the text book  
of religion - a suitable spiritual guide; rather  
than a text book of either *Physiology* or *Ge-  
ology*. Therefore while it is the best, now the  
only authority upon spiritual subjects;  
I would not be thought incorrect when  
I say I think that beyond that its opinions  
are to be determined by the same standard  
as we judge other books.

I deem these explanations necessary  
due to myself: that I may not incur the  
suspicion of heterodoxy: My religious views  
are in no way involved in the question.

What you want you are in constant  
 of the terms, type, and species; I give  
 the following in Purdus' Dictionary des  
 termes.

Typical characters are those which  
 belong only to the majority of natural kinds  
 comprised in any group; or to those which  
 occupy the centre of this group and in some  
 sort serve as the type of it - but presenting  
 exceptions when we approach its extremities  
 on account of the relations and natural af-  
 finities which do not admit of well defined  
 limits between species.

Of Species - Trichard gives the following  
 definition. Species includes only those conditions  
 Separate origin, and distinctness of race  
 sustained by a constant transmission of some  
 characteristic peculiarity of organization.

A race of Animals or of plants means

be one species & other it is. must be  
 distinct; is said a species & a  
 genus are considered as specific & general  
 if they are distinguished from each  
 other by some characteristic mark  
 one cannot be supposed to have arisen  
 or the other to have lost through any  
 operation of physical causes.

The same author also  
 the properties of species are the original  
 difference of character and the perpetuity  
 of their transmission.

Hence in speaking of species,  
 we shall regard as <sup>two</sup> types those primitive  
 or original forms and characteristics,  
 which are independent of climatic or  
 other external physical influences.

With these preliminaries remain-  
 ing shall pass on to the investigation of the



by the subject, and the life the essence  
of reproduction. The most important  
of these is Vitality. We obtain this from  
mean light radiations, heat, electricity or  
chemical affinity - for these are the vi-  
tributes of the inorganic world.

By Vitality I mean an attribute  
which belongs exclusively to organic  
matter and since it is not itself matter  
I cannot analyze it and shall therefore  
denominate it an Endowment.

Vitality then is life an inherent  
principle not of all matter but of all  
organic matter; but Physiology demonstrates  
that all organic matter originates in the  
primordial cell. That these cells be-  
-since each other until we have the  
complete being whether animal or vegetable.

Since all organic matter originates in the cell; and vitality be an inherent endowment of all organic matter. Life - vitality must be an endowment of the primordial cell.

Let us now enquire what is this vital attribute. It is the ability to extract nutriment from appropriate substratum, and to reproduce other cells of like kind and of like attribute.

What then is reproduction.

This an attribute of vitality, but we have already shown that vitality belongs to the cell and that Man is but an aggregation of cells.

Hence the deduction that the type of the Human race must be in the primordial cell is an inevitable one.



the new of hand, to give  
a ship finished in the workshop.

We have spoken of general re-  
production: we come now to special repro-  
duction in the first, we had simply  
reproduction of cells. By special repro-  
duction we mean that process which results  
in a new being. In this there is another  
prerequisite which is: Secon-  
dation.

Creative Wisdom has established  
laws, and it is the privilege of man to  
acquaint himself therewith and it would  
be well if he would never presume to  
question the wisdom of Deity, or make  
the mistake of enquiring as to the  
wherefore of, instead of the nature of,  
the law.

I shall rest satisfied then in

This argument, viz. that the Hybrid is in fact that is Hybrid is Hybrid is an union of two kinds of cells the male and female and that this union is found foundation.

That one of these cells is obtained from a being of the Male species and the other from the female.

Having already proved that the Type is to be found in this cell it follows that both the Male and female types may be looked for in the future being.

Now the Law which obtains universally in regard to these is that a male and female germ of the same type uniting will always in all climates and under all circumstances develop into a being of like kind and species as the parents from whence issued the germ.

The first of these is the  
 discovery of a new  
 species of the genus Amphibia  
 which was first described  
 by Dr. Smith in 1845.  
 It was found in the  
 hills near the town of St. Louis  
 and is now in the  
 collection of the Smithsonian Institution.  
 It is a very small  
 animal, and is very  
 common in the  
 hills near the town of St. Louis.  
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The second of these is the  
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 It is a very small  
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 common in the  
 hills near the town of St. Louis.







The first of these is the  
 fact that the population of the  
 world is increasing at a rapid  
 rate, and this is due to the  
 fact that the number of children  
 born to each couple is greater  
 than the number who die.  
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The first thing I noticed  
 when I stepped out of the  
 train at the station was  
 the cold air. It was a  
 surprise, as I had been told  
 that the weather would be  
 warm. But the cold was  
 refreshing. I had been  
 traveling for days, and my  
 body was tired. The cold  
 air made me feel alive again.  
 I walked down the street,  
 looking at the buildings and  
 the people. Everything was  
 so different from what I  
 had seen before. The  
 architecture was unique,  
 and the people were  
 friendly. I felt like I had  
 entered a new world.  
 I had heard that the  
 people were rude, but they  
 were not. They were  
 kind and helpful. I  
 was in luck. I had found  
 a place where I could  
 relax and enjoy myself.  
 The first night was  
 perfect. I had found a  
 room with a view of the  
 sea. It was exactly what  
 I needed. I was in luck.  
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The first thing I noticed  
 when I stepped out of the car  
 was the cold air. It was a  
 sharp contrast to the warm  
 sun that had been beating  
 down on me for hours. I  
 shivered slightly, but then  
 I remembered that I was  
 in a new place, and I  
 had to get used to it. I  
 took a deep breath and  
 looked around. The street  
 was wide and empty, with  
 a few cars parked along  
 the side. The buildings were  
 tall and modern, and the  
 sky was a clear, pale blue.  
 I felt a sense of wonder and  
 excitement. This was a new  
 world, and I was about to  
 explore it. I took a few  
 steps forward, and then I  
 saw a sign that said "Welcome  
 to the City". I smiled and  
 continued on my way. The  
 air was fresh, and the sun  
 was shining. It was a perfect  
 day, and I was going to  
 make the most of it.



and I have done.

While the <sup>house</sup> is being  
finished at last and I am

now convinced that it is not  
 as bad as some of the others

and that it is not as bad as some of the others

and that it is not as bad as some of the others

and that it is not as bad as some of the others

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animal man then I suppose to mean as the  
one found engraved upon the imper-  
ishable Pyramids of Egypt, together with a  
faithful delineation of several different  
races of man.

Let it be born in mind that this  
monumental history, antedates the Mosaic  
account. - Now I argue that these monuments  
required ages to build - I argue further that  
the domestication of all these animals re-  
quired ages - and lastly I argue that the  
skill evinced in the sculpturing of these  
hieroglyphics all evince that man instead  
of being in his primitive condition was already  
far advanced from the period of his origin.  
and that therefore when Moses came to write  
his history of the origin of man: he was intended  
to speak either of that of his own race or that  
we have given a wrong version of his words -



Since Adam was already a tribe  
 much more ancient than his, there is still  
 bears evidence that it is many ages after man  
Creation.

Let us suppose for a moment that the  
 event occurred according to the vulgar idea.  
 Will any one tell me where - for instance -  
 the Lion and other carnivorous <sup>animals</sup> obtained  
 their proper food? Does any one reply that  
 man created herbivora? That is simply  
 ridiculous to any one who knows anything of  
 the fixity of all Nature's laws.

Can any one believe that the  
 Lion did not originally exist as he does now  
 that his nature and habits have changed.  
 That peradventure he may have, by some  
 mysterious change brought about by the  
effect of climate food &c. &c. gradually, been  
transformed from a Lamb!!

Reason is shocked at the late supposition.  
To state such a thing in earnest, would  
be regarded as madness, by the most  
illiterate - Yet such is the infatuation  
of the human mind - people will not  
see that the Creator works by laws. That  
he, the great Architect originated a  
type for all organic matter and to  
his almighty fiat ordained that every  
living thing, that is upon the earth, that  
every moving creature, whether, on the  
earth, in the air, or in the water, should  
ever obey the laws of his being, Moses  
understood this as appears from Genesis  
1-24 "And God said, Let the earth  
bring forth the living creature after his  
kind: cattle and creeping things; and  
beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.



What <sup>conclusion</sup> there is, is to be based upon  
the foregoing arguments drawn from Physi-  
ology and the most ancient historical  
records.

It is, that every species of animals  
whether beast, bird, or fish, that every plant,  
tree, and shrub, have each a distinct and  
permanent type, which they cannot be  
supposed to have acquired, through any  
known laws, obtaining in physical science.  
And that man is - a fortiori - and beyond  
all doubt, subject to the same unvariable  
physiological laws and that therefore we  
must conclude that each race of human  
beings must have had an original per-  
-manent type.